



BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1947

E. ORMOND BOWIE
L.A.H.I., L.M., D.P.H.



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BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

1947

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR D. V. HODGSON.

Deputy Chairman :

COUNCILLOR S. M. E. MUSGRAVE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR—

COUNCILLOR WM. CRABTREE.

Alderman J. W. BINKS.

„ R. OGDEN.

„ C. A. PEARSON.

Councillor W. R. CLARK.

„ K. L. DELL.

„ J. R. FAIRBANK.

„ W. H. NORTHARD.

„ J. F. S. SMITH.

„ J. WILSON.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Members of the Health Committee together with the following
co-opted Ladies :

Mrs. G. P. JACKSON.

Mrs. C. ROBINSON.

Mrs. C. A. PEARSON.

Mrs. J. TORDOFF.

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer—
E. ORMOND BOWIE, L.A.H.I., L.M., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent—
H. FOSTER, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C. Certs. (Smoke, Meat and Foods, Sanitary Science) R.S.I., Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector—
L. EASTWOOD, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C., Cert. (Meat and Foods) R.S.I., Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing (Hons.). (Resigned September, 1947).

Additional Sanitary Inspectors—
H. NUSSEY, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certs. (Smoke, Meat and Foods, Sanitary Science) R.S.I.
J. V. WEBSTER, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certs. (Meat and Foods, Smoke) R.S.I. (Appointed November, 1947).

Health Visitors—
Miss E. B. WHITAKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. M. DAWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. G. N. HUGGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time). (Resigned December, 1947).

Municipal Midwives—
Mrs. M. RUST, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. N. S. HOLLIDAY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss E. COUPLAND, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss H. CHRISTIAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Orthopædic Surgeon—
Mr. G. HYMAN, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds), F.R.C.S. (England). (Resigned August, 1947).
Mr. IAN LAWSON DICK. (Appointed September, 1947).

Physiotherapists—
Mrs. G. TAYLOR.
Mr. P. GAUNT, C.S.M.M.G. (Part-time).

Day Nurseries—
MATRON (Sunfield Nursery)—Miss E. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MATRON (Littlemoor Road)—Miss E. ELLIOTT, S.R.F.N. (Resigned March, 1947).

Clerical Staff—
Mr. ALTON HARTLEY.
Mr. DONALD M. KNOWLES. (Resigned February, 1947).
Miss F. LITKE. (Appointed March, 1947).
Miss A. WEBSTER. (Resigned June, 1947).
Miss M. THOMPSON. (Appointed August, 1947).
Mr. PETER A. ROBERTSHAW.

Public Health Department,
St. Lawrence House,
Pudsey.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for 1947. During the whole of the period under review the late Dr. E. O. Bowie was Medical Officer of Health.

A very satisfactory feature of the vital statistics is the marked decrease in the Infant Mortality Rate from 37 in 1946 to 28 in 1947, which figure also compares very favourably with the rate of 41 for England and Wales. The Maternal Mortality figure on the other hand increased to 5.12 and was accounted for by three maternal deaths.

The most outstanding epidemiological feature of the year was the widespread epidemic of poliomyelitis, and in common with the rest of the country, several cases were notified within the Borough. This epidemic was by far the largest this country has experienced. During the year a total of 7,800 confirmed cases (7,671 civilian) were notified in England and Wales as compared with 1,581 notified civilian cases in 1938 which was the year of highest recorded incidence prior to 1947. Unfortunately the difficulties in the control and prevention of this disease are considerable. Infection may possibly occur by droplet infection from the nose and throat or by contamination of food and drink. In addition during an epidemic there are certainly very large numbers of persons infected who show no symptoms or signs of the disease but are capable of spreading infection to others. Conventional methods involving the isolation of known cases and contacts can therefore have little effect in controlling the disease.

Apart from measles and scarlet fever there were no other prevalent infectious diseases in the Borough.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

G. P. HOLDERNESS,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the Borough (acres)	5,326
Estimated Population (Mid-summer 1947)	29,110
Population at 1931 Census	24,575
(Adjusted for changes in boundary on 1st April, 1937).	
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated)	10,000
Rateable Value for General Rate	£164,612
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£645

The Borough is divided into 7 wards.

BIRTHS

	Total	Male	Female
Live, Legitimate	543	284	259
Illegitimate	25	14	11
Total	568	298	270
Still, Legitimate	18	10	8
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	18	10	8
Total Births	586	308	278

BIRTH RATES

	1946	1947
Live Births (per 1,000 estimated population)	17.88	19.5
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births)	34.16	30.72

DEATH RATES (Crude)

	1946	1947
(per 1,000 estimated population)		
All causes	13.0	12.0
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.11	0.24
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.03	0.03
Respiratory Diseases	1.51	1.51
Cancer	2.14	2.03
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	4.88	4.36

Death Rate of Infants Under One Year of Age

	1946	1947
All Infants (per 1,000 live births)	37.0	28
Legitimate Infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	36.9	29
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	47.6	nil

Diarrhoea

(deaths of infants under 2 years per 1,000 live births)

	1946	1947
Diarrhoea under 2 years	3.93	3.52

Maternal Mortality

(per 1,000 live and still births)

	1946	1947
Puerperal Sepsis	0.00	1.71
Other Puerperal causes	0.00	3.41
Total	0.00	5.12

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1947.

Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.
RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.

	England and Wales	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns incl. London	148 smaller Towns (Res. Pop. 25,000—50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County	Pudsey
Births :					
Live Births	20.5*	23.3	22.2	22.7	19.5
Still Births	0.50	0.62	0.54	0.49	0.62
Deaths :					
All Causes	12.0	13.0	11.9	12.8	12.0
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.03
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
NOTIFICATIONS.					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.37	1.54	1.37	1.31	2.44
Whooping Cough	2.22	2.41	2.02	2.80	0.55
Diphtheria	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.17
Erysipelas	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.22	0.06
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Measles	9.41	9.13	9.58	5.29	6.46
Pneumonia	0.79	0.89	0.68	0.64	0.38
RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.					
DEATHS.					
All causes under 1 year of age	41†	47	36	37	28
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	5.8	8.0	3.7	4.8	3.52
RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL (live and still) BIRTHS.					
NOTIFICATIONS.					
Puerperal Fever } Puerperal pyrexia }	7.16	8.99	6.27	1.21 ††6.94	3.41
MATERNAL MORTALITY.					
RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL (live and still) BIRTHS.					
	England and Wales		Pudsey		
Puerperal Sepsis	0.26		1.71		
Other Causes	0.91		3.41		
Total	1.17		5.12		

* Rates per 1,000 total population.

† Rates per 1,000 related births.

†† Including puerperal fever.

DEATHS.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN PUDSEY.

Disease	1946			1947		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers	1	1	2	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	2	3	4	3	7
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	1	1	—	1
Syphilitic diseases	—	1	1	—	—	—
Influenza	1	1	2	—	1	1
Cancer of buc. cav. and oesoph (M) ; uterus (F)	4	4	8	2	2	4
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	3	5	8	11	6	17
Cancer of breast	1	6	7	—	4	4
Cancer of all other sites	26	12	38	21	13	34
Diabetes	1	3	4	1	4	5
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	17	19	36	17	26	43
Heart disease	60	73	133	62	57	119
Other diseases of circulatory system	2	4	6	7	1	8
Bronchitis	19	12	31	17	16	33
Pneumonia	5	4	9	4	5	9
Other Respiratory diseases	2	1	3	2	—	2
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	1	2	2	1	3
Diarrhoea under two years	2	—	2	—	2	2
Other digestive diseases	3	2	5	1	4	5
Nephritis	4	4	8	3	4	7
Puer. and post abort. sepsis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other maternal causes	—	—	—	—	2	2
Premature birth	6	2	8	3	—	3
Congenital Malformations, birth injury, infant diseases	2	3	5	6	4	10
Suicide	2	2	4	2	1	3
Road traffic accidents	—	1	1	—	1	1
Other violent causes	1	4	5	—	1	1
All other causes	16	20	36	13	12	25
ALL CAUSES	181	188	369	179	171	350

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total Deaths under 1 year <small>MONTH</small>	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Premature Birth	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Debility	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Birth Injuries	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Broncho-pneumonia	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
All Causes	7	1	1	—	9	4	3	—	—	16

SECTION B—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. STAFF.

Full details of the Staff of the Department are given at the beginning of this report.

2. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

One ambulance is provided by the Council for the removal of non-infectious cases (medical, surgical, maternity or accident), and this service is under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. As from the 1st October, 1947, the ambulance service was administered on an agency basis on behalf of the County Council, no charge being made for the service. This arrangement is to operate until such time as the service is transferred to the County Council under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

For the removal of cases to the Isolation Hospital a special ambulance is available from the Bradford City Health Department through the Calverley Joint Hospital.

Particulars of cases dealt with are given below :—

Month	Medical Cases	Street Accidents	Works Accidents	Public Assistance	Total
January	81	4	3	—	88
February	95	9	3	1	108
March	120	4	4	—	128
April	93	2	1	2	98
May	105	8	2	1	116
June	131	5	6	2	144
July	152	3	3	—	158
August	108	11	2	—	121
September	107	6	6	—	119
October	101	7	5	3	116
November	107	7	4	—	118
December	119	5	10	5	139
Total	1319	71	49	14	1453

3. MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The Borough has been fortunate in having the services of four full-time domiciliary midwives, and in addition Nurse Kiely of the Farsley and Stanningley District Nursing Association takes up to thirty midwifery cases a year. All the midwives are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia.

The West Riding County Council is the Local Supervising Authority for the area, but the day to day administration of the service is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough.

Work of Domiciliary Midwives.

Patients undelivered at the end of 1946	.....	100
New Bookings, 1947	.....	372
Delivery (exc. abortion) at home	.....	286
Abortions	.....	—
Transfer to Hospital	.....	108
Transfer out of district	.....	—
Not Pregnant	.....	—
Undelivered at the end of 1947	.....	78

Institutional Confinements.

Abnormal and emergency maternity cases continue to be sent to Leeds Maternity Hospital. Owing to the pressure on the accommodation at this Hospital, all cases of abortion are being treated at St. James's Hospital, Leeds, concerning which an arrangement was made between Leeds Corporation and this Authority. The Borough Council has also an agreement with the West Riding County Council for the admission of normal maternity cases to the Staincliffe County Hospital, Dewsbury.

The Borough Council accept financial responsibility for the maintenance and treatment of those admitted to these Hospitals, and the cost is then recovered from the patient in accordance with a "sliding scale" based on the patient's income.

During the year 18 patients were admitted to Leeds Maternity Home, 19 to St. James's Hospital, 70 to Staincliffe County Hospital and one to the County General Hospital, Otley.

Transferred Notifications.

50% of the births took place outside Pudsey, mainly in Leeds and Bradford.

4. PREMATURE INFANTS.

There were 31 premature babies notified, 18 of whom were born at home, and 16 of these were nursed entirely at home. 13 babies were born in hospital or nursing home. Of those who were nursed entirely at home, two died during the first 24 hours. Of those born in hospital or nursing home, one died during the first 24 hours.

Provision is made on the notification of birth card for the birth weight of the infant to be stated if less than 5½ lbs. Special equipment is available on loan from the Clinic in cases where the infant is nursed at home.

5. HEALTH VISITORS:

Three full-time and one part-time Health Visitors are employed by the Borough Council to do the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section. We have been without one Health Visitor for almost the whole of 1947. During the year 5,737 visits were made by the Health Visitors, details of which are shown below, along with the analysis of visits made during the previous four years.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Live Births	389	451	390	449	568
Still Births	14	15	16	9	18
Visits to Infants :					
Under one year (new cases)	442	509	433	344	589
Under one year (others)	2349	2148	2255	1044	1576
Visits to Children 1-5 years	4566	4061	4912	1538	3220
Visits to Expectant Mothers	294	345	348	140	72
Visits re Adoption	8	8	9	24	14
Other visits	441	256	809	252	266
TOTAL	8100	7327	8766	3342	5737

6. NURSING IN THE HOME.

The arrangements for Nursing in the Home continue to operate as formerly, and it is carried out by four District Nursing Associations as follows :—

Pudsey District Nursing Association
Stanningley and Farsley District Nursing Association
Calverley District Nursing Association
Rodley District Nursing Association.

The Pudsey Association looks after the whole of the Borough of Pudsey, and the Stanningley and Farsley Association takes under its wing the whole of Farsley and that part of Stanningley adjacent to it. The Farsley Nurse, I may mention, also undertakes Maternity Cases either as Midwife or Maternity Nurse. The Calverley Association embraces the whole of Calverley down to Brookfield Avenue, and the Rodley District Nurse practices under the auspices of the Rodley District Nursing Association from and including Brookfield Avenue, the whole of Calverley Bridge up to and including Bagley Lane. Thus it will be seen that we are fully and adequately covered so far as District Nursing is concerned.

The District Nurses do not undertake the nursing of cases of Infectious Diseases.

7. CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS—INFANT WELFARE.

Infant Welfare Clinics continue to be held at St. Lawrence House, Pudsey ; Back Lane Methodist Sunday School, Farsley, and Chapel Street, Calverley.

The following attendances were made at the Infant Welfare Clinics during the year, and I also append herewith a comparative list of numbers attending the Child Welfare Clinics from the year 1943.

NAME OF CENTRE	Total Attendances	
	Age 0-1	Age 1-5
Pudsey Clinic	2152	623
Farsley Clinic	1667	586
Calverley Clinic	1067	693
TOTALS	4886	1902

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

	Number of Children on the Register				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
PUDSEY					
Under 1 year	320	371	160	345	568
1 to 5 years	148	201	374	188	179
FARSLEY					
Under 1 year	204	185	76	133	180
1 to 5 years	89	104	181	177	126
CALVERLEY					
Under 1 year	44	50	37	56	96
1 to 5 years	111	132	115	90	67

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
No. of live births registered	389	451	390	509	568
New patients (under 1 year)	387	437	372	397	479
New patients (1-5 years)	78	80	57	56	52
New patients (total)	465	517	429	453	531
Total attendances : (under 1 year)	5917	5740	4534	4564	4886
Total attendances : (1-5 years)	3152	2854	2486	2080	1902
Total attendances	9069	8594	7020	6644	6788
Total No. of Clinic Sessions	194	224	221	201	191
Average attendance per session	47	38	31	33	35

8. ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

The Ante-Natal Clinics remain as always popular, and are very well attended. Expectant mothers are encouraged to attend these clinics once a month up to the eighth month and then weekly until delivery. Cases showing any abnormality are referred to the Consultant Obstetricians at Leeds Maternity Hospital, Hyde Terrace, Leeds. Expectant mothers who are booked for confinement at the Staincliffe County Hospital, Dewsbury, are referred to the Ante-Natal Clinic there at the 34th week, but they attend the Ante-Natal Clinics of this Borough from the day on which they report their condition to us. Ante-Natal Clinics are held at St. Lawrence House, Pudsey; Chapel Street, Calverley, and at Back Lane Methodist Sunday School, Farsley. The last named was opened in September, 1945, to relieve the Pudsey Clinic, and was held on Tuesday afternoons until it became so popular that a Clinic had to be held on Friday afternoons as well.

Although every endeavour has been made to impress upon mothers the necessity for post-natal treatment and advice, I regret to say that the mothers do not seem to think it necessary and attendances are negligible.

During 1947 483 women attended the Ante-Natal Clinics and made 1602 attendances.

9. DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Expectant and Nursing Mothers receive financial assistance towards the cost of dental treatment, the amount of such assistance being decided according to the scale based on family income. This arrangement continues to be much appreciated by the mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinics.

10. ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

15 illegitimate children were notified during the year. The Health Visitors of the various areas visit them regularly and report on their condition, and all their reports have been satisfactory. The children, without exception, attend the Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough.

11. ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

Mr. Geoffrey Hyman terminated his appointment as Orthopædic Consultant at the end of August. His observations on the work of the Clinic were that:

“Although there was a slight diminution of the number of attendances at the clinic, the quality of the work and the results of treatment were fully maintained. I would again like to emphasize the importance of the closest co-operation between physical training facilities in the schools and the remedial classes at the clinic. It is only by so doing that early cases of postural defect are recognised and adequately treated.”

Mr. Ian Lawson Dick was appointed to succeed him and in respect of the period from September to the end of the year, he makes the following observations :

“ The Clinic has worked smoothly under the capable direction of Mrs. Taylor, the physiotherapist in charge. Her retirement in the near future will be a great loss.

“ Fortnightly Clinics were held at St. Lawrence House and one Clinic was held at Calverley.

“ In previous reports the desirability of remedial exercises in schools has been stressed and this aspect could with benefit be extended still further. The aim of the Clinic must be the prevention of deformities : probably the greatest single factor towards healthy childhood is a good state of nutrition. School meals and milk are steps in the right direction but many children seen at the Clinic had not been having meals at school and there was amongst mothers a deplorable lack of knowledge about the dietetic requirements of the pre-school child.”

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC, PUDSEY.

MONTH	No. on Register		Admissions		Discharges		Attended		Awaiting Treatment	
	Over 5		Over 5		Over 5		Over 5		Over 5	
	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5
January	108	91	8	6	6	13	32	39	—	—
February	105	90	1	1	4	2	26	21	—	—
March	102	87	6	4	9	7	24	29	—	—
April	101	83	6	2	7	6	33	34	—	—
May	98	92	—	10	3	1	35	36	—	—
June	96	90	6	9	8	11	32	40	—	—
July	104	94	10	9	2	5	29	46	—	—
August	106	93	2	—	—	1	12	30	—	—
September	107	99	5	10	4	4	26	45	—	—
October	102	103	6	10	11	6	33	45	—	—
November	109	109	10	11	3	5	38	50	—	—
December	106	94	17	8	20	23	32	41	—	—

MONTH	Treatments given over 5 yrs.				Treatments given under 5 yrs.			
	Massage	Exercises	U.V.R.	Electricity	Massage	Exercises	U.V.R.	Electricity
	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals
January	18	82	44	—	115	132	105	—
February	6	67	40	—	43	55	67	—
March	6	87	35	—	68	86	62	—
April	8	82	59	—	140	153	116	—
May	11	126	47	—	146	159	82	—
June	10	102	18	—	171	177	65	—
July	8	131	23	—	258	260	87	—
August	2	32	—	—	86	86	—	—
September	7	91	6	—	178	184	29	—
October	4	128	39	—	197	206	108	—
November	6	113	44	—	196	204	112	—
December	15	98	24	—	135	136	72	—
	101	1139	379	—	1733	1838	906	—
								4477

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC, CALVERLEY.

MONTH	No. on Register		Admissions		Discharges		Attended		Awaiting Treatment	
	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5
January	12	19	3	3	14	18	13	50	—	—
February	14	20	1	1	—	—	10	24	—	—
March	14	20	—	—	—	—	23	47	—	—
April	14	20	—	—	—	—	12	38	—	—
May	14	23	—	3	—	—	21	72	—	—
June	14	23	—	—	—	—	18	59	—	—
July	14	23	—	—	—	—	16	60	—	—
August	16	25	2	2	—	—	12	55	—	—
September	16	24	1	1	1	2	27	44	—	—
October	16	25	—	1	—	—	32	61	—	—
November	16	26	—	1	—	—	34	63	—	—
December	14	26	1	—	3	—	21	32	—	—

MONTH	Treatments given over 5 yrs.				Treatments given under 5 yrs.			
	Massage	Exercises	U.V.R.	Electricity	Massage	Exercises	U.V.R.	Electricity
	Totals							Totals
January	—	11	2	—	34	35	29	—
February	—	5	5	—	13	15	12	—
March	—	21	2	—	39	42	9	—
April	—	12	—	—	34	38	8	—
May	—	21	—	—	67	70	31	—
June	—	18	—	—	43	51	40	—
July	—	16	—	—	44	55	26	—
August	1	12	—	—	42	55	4	—
September	27	44	—	—	—	27	—	—
October	38	61	—	—	—	32	—	—
November	20	50	—	—	35	46	9	—
December	—	18	3	—	19	32	11	—
	86	289	12	—	370	498	179	—
								1047

12. VITAMIN PREPARATIONS.

The distribution of Vitamin Preparations is still carried on within the Borough. At the request of the Ministry of Health, Day Nurseries are distributing centres for these preparations as in previous years.

The following information has been supplied by the Food Executive Officer.

Number of 7-pint tins of National Dried Milk issued	23,515
Number of persons in receipt of liquid milk	2,519
Number of bottles of Cod Liver Oil issued	6,481
Number of bottles of Orange Juice issued	28,784

13. DAY NURSERIES.

The Littlemoor Road Nursery was closed early in June and the remaining children transferred to the Providence House Nursery. Attendances at Providence House showed a steady rise throughout the year and at the end of the year the nursery had a considerable waiting list mainly composed of children whose mothers wished to enter the textile industry. It is probable that the demand for nursery accommodation will increase in view of the present export drive and the consequent increased demand for married women in the textile and other essential industries.

Repeated attempts to obtain the services of a trained Warden were unavailing.

PROVIDENCE HOUSE NURSERY.

Non-Resident Children			Resident Children	
Attendances	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
January	281	393	83	36
February	221	332	40	84
March	286	388	78	36
April	237	364	74	37
May	223	408	55	34
June	455	392	46	20
July	429	460	25	19
August	317	199	23	11
September	452	524	54	14
October	493	580	51	20
November	429	480	40	20
December	462	498	45	47

LITTLEMOOR ROAD NURSERY.

Non-Resident Children		
Attendances	0-2	2-5
January	204	295
February	83	140
March	121	310
April	101	374
May	120	448

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED DURING 1947.

Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Acute Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Tuberculosis (a) Respiratory	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Tuberculosis (b) Other forms	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Typhoid	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Paratyphoid	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

Cases of Infectious Diseases admitted to Hospital :

Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Typhoid	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Paratyphoid	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

AGE GROUP	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomye- litis		Measles (excluding rubella)		Diphtheria	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	4	—	1	5	3	—	—
1-3	—	—	2	1	—	—	24	18	—	—
3-5	8	12	8	1	1	—	36	41	—	2
5-10	17	16	—	—	3	1	30	30	—	—
10-15	5	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
15-25	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
25 and over	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	34	37	10	6	6	3	96	92	—	5

AGE GROUP	Acute Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Puerperal Pyrexia		Ophthalmia Neonatorum	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
5-15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-45	3	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
45-65	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	5	1	1	—	2	1	—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1947 --- Monthly Incidence of Notification.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	5	2	6	3	5	7	7	2	4	8	5	17	71
Diphtheria	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	5
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	1	—	3	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	11
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	9
Measles	2	2	25	11	32	36	49	29	—	—	—	2	188
Whooping Cough	—	—	4	2	—	1	1	6	2	—	—	—	16
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria B.T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8	6	38	20	37	46	65	39	7	12	6	21	305

NOTIFICATIONS AND WARD STATISTICS.

Disease	Fulneck	Chapelton	Greenside	Lowtown	Stanningley	Farsley	Calverley	Total
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	4	6	11	10	6	20	14	71
Diphtheria	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	5
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Pneumonia	4	—	3	—	3	1	—	11
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	1	1	2	1	1	—	9
Measles	35	27	32	15	16	57	6	188
Whooping Cough	—	2	3	—	2	9	—	16
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary	1	3	3	5	2	5	2	21
'Non-Pulmonary	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	4

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Appended are the figures for the past five years which show clearly the progress we have made :

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Year	School Children Complete Course	Infants Complete Course	Total
1943	185	540	725
1944	120	385	505
1945	77	430	507
1946	31	278	309
1947	32	287	319

The following are the percentages of the school children immunised in the Elementary schools within the Borough :

PERCENTAGE TABLE.

Littlemoor Senior	.....	.....	.....	85.8%
Littlemoor Infants	.....	.....	.....	82.5%
Greenside Junior	.....	.....	.....	86.2%
Greenside Infants	.....	.....	.....	87.5%
Primrose Hill Senior	.....	.....	.....	93.0%
Primrose Hill Infants	.....	.....	.....	87.0%
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	92.9%
St. Joseph's	.....	.....	.....	82.5%
Richardshaw Lane Junior	.....	.....	.....	89.7%
Richardshaw Lane Infants	.....	.....	.....	93.2%
Calverley Church	.....	.....	.....	83.4%
Calverley Council	.....	.....	.....	83.3%
Wesley Street	.....	.....	.....	88.4%
Frances Street	.....	.....	.....	84.4%
Average				87.1%

VACCINATION.

The Vaccination Officer has supplied the following information with reference to the vaccination work done during 1947 :

Registration Districts comprised in the Borough	No. of Births Registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1947.	Successfully vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Statutory Declarations of Con- scientious Objection received.	Died unvaccinated.	Removed to district known.	Removed and not found.	Postponed.
Pudsey	355	98	2	221	10	5	17	—

POLIOMYELITIS.

Nine cases of poliomyelitis were notified during 1947. There were fortunately no deaths. Details of the cases are tabulated below.

All the cases were thoroughly investigated from the epidemiological aspect in collaboration with the Medical Officers of the Health Department of the West Riding County Council, but no source of infection could be established.

As a precautionary measure the Pudsey Corporation Swimming Baths were closed to children from the 11th July till the 25th July and the chlorination of the water was increased to 0.5 parts per million as recommended by the Ministry of Health. The children's paddling pool in the public park was also drained in view of the possibility of infection from this source.

POLIOMYELITIS CASES.

Cases	Sex	Age	Date of onset	Type of attack	Distribution of paralysis
1	F.	12 yrs.	9.2.47	Poliomyelitis	Lower limb
2	M.	7 yrs.	28.6.47	Poliomyelitis	Non-paralytic
3	F.	9 mths.	29.6.47	Poliomyelitis	Upper limb and trunk
4	M.	17 yrs.	30.6.47	Poliomyelitis	7th and 9th cranial nerves
5	F.	6 yrs.	16.7.47	Poliomyelitis	Upper limb
6	M.	6 yrs.	25.7.47	Poliomyelitis	Trunk
7	M.	9 yrs.	8.8.47	Poliomyelitis	Lower limb
8	M.	4 yrs.	20.8.47	Poliomyelitis	7th cranial nerve and lower limb
9	M.	25 yrs.	10.9.47	Poliomyelitis	Both lower limbs

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 22 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1947, 15 male and 7 female, and four notifications of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 male and 2 female. Deaths were two from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1 male and 1 female.

Should any suspected case come to the notice of the Medical Officer through any of his Clinics or be sent along to him by any of the local practitioners these are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer of the West Riding County Council who attends at 10 a.m. on Friday at "Farr Royd," Otley Road, Shipley, where the Tuberculosis Dispensary is situated.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

No notification is made to the Medical Officer of Health of this Borough, but all particulars are sent by the V.D. Centres at Leeds General Infirmary and St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford, to the County Authorities for inclusion in the County Medical Officer's Annual Report. But should any cases come to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health of this Borough, he in turn refers them to one or the other of the above-mentioned hospitals, to be included in their statistics, while they report their findings to the County Medical Officer.

SCABIES.

An arrangement has been made with the Bradford Corporation for cases to be sent to the Cleansing Centre, Canal Road, Bradford.

Scabies Clinic—Monday to Friday inclusive,
Mornings 10 to 12.
Afternoons 2 to 4.

SECTION C—

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.
SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

I am indebted to Mr. James L. Hill, M.Inst.Mun.E., Borough Surveyor, for the following report regarding Sewage Disposal in the Borough.

The Sewage is dealt with in four portions :—

- (a) Houghside Sewage Works consists of detritus tanks, precipitation tanks, storm tank, percolating filters, humus tanks and land treatment. Milk of lime is used as a precipitant and sludge is disposed of on drying beds.
- (b) Smalewell Sewage Works consists of precipitation, storm water and humus tanks with filtration by percolating and land filters. Sludge is disposed of on drying beds and milk of lime is used as a precipitant.
- (c) Sewage from Farsley, and
- (d) Calverley is treated at the Rodley Works of the Leeds Corporation.

Sewage Flow for 1947.

		Houghside gallons	Smalewell gallons
Total volume treated	.....	313,292,000	79,698,000
Average daily flow	.....	859,000	218,000
Average week-day flow	.....	892,000	214,000
Average week-day dry-weather flow	.....	566,000	121,000
Average Sunday dry-weather flow		405,000	116,000
Rainfall (Houghside)	.....	25.65 inches	

Composition of Sewage.

Mainly domestic in origin and contains approximately 50% trade waste at Houghside Works and 20% at Smalewell Works.

Strength of Sewage.

The sewage at Houghside Works absorbs more than 15 parts per 100,000 of oxygen from acide K.Mn.O₄ in four hours and is therefore classed as very strong. At Smalewell Works the sewage is bordering on strong (O₂ absorption = 12/100,000).

Character of Sewage.

The Sewage at Houghside Works is very difficult from a treatment point of view in so far as it is highly colloidal, a feature which renders essential the use of precipitants, but which at the same time restricts the choice of precipitants which will achieve satisfactory results. The main trade wastes which give the sewage this undesirable feature are discharges from woollen mills, tanneries and grease works. The sewage at Smalewell Works responds fairly readily to normal treatment. Difficulty from irregular trade waste flushes is experienced at both works.

Average Analyses for 1947.

Parts per 100,000 of O₂ absorbed from acid KMnO₄ in four hours at 80°F :—

	Smalewell :	
Crude Sewage	12.1	
Tank Effluent	5.49 = 54.6%	Purification.
Humus Effluent	2.12 = 82.5%	Purification.
Final Effluent	1.69 = 86.0%	Purification.
	Houghside :	
Crude Sewage	15.6	
Tank Effluent	8.11 = 48.0%	Purification.
Humus Effluent	4.65 = 70.0%	Purification.
Final Effluent	3.86 = 75.5%	Purification.

WATER SUPPLY.

I offer my sincere thanks to Mr. Harold Brownson, Waterworks Manager, for the facts and figures contained in the following report :—

Consumption of Water.

					Year ending 31st Dec., 1947. Gallons
Domestic Supply	.....	.....	.....	.....	209,260,000
Trade Supply	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,339,000
					<hr/>
					313,599,000

Mainlaying.

The following mains have been laid during the year, and with the exception of Calverley Bridge the rest are extensions to the existing domestic system.

Salisbury Place	.....	.....	76yds. 3in.
Chapelton	.....	.....	22yds. 3in.
Longfield Terrace	.....	.....	8yds. 3in.
Marsh Estate	.....	.....	88yds. 3in.
Cavendish Place	.....	.....	78yds. 3in.
Calverley Bridge	.....	.....	369yds. 3in.
Calverley Bridge	.....	.....	140yds. 3in.
Cemetery Road	.....	.....	411yds. 9in.
Calverley Estate	.....	.....	404yds. 3in.
New Street, Pudsey	.....	.....	20yds. 3in.
Crawshaw Housing Estate	.....	.....	12yds. 6in.
Crawshaw Housing Estate	.....	.....	242yds. 4in.

The following work has also been carried out :—

Improved Supplies	.....	.....	40
Ferrules Inserted	.....	.....	195
Inspection of Plumbing Works	.....	.....	154
Washers fixed on Taps	.....	.....	1,520
New Metered Supplies	.....	.....	20
Meters Changed	.....	.....	102
Houses Visted and Taps Inspected	.....	.....	15,111
Valves Examined	.....	.....	2,330
Hydrants Examined	.....	.....	2,591
Burst Mains Repaired	.....	.....	11
Burst Service Pipes Reported by Waterworks Inspectors	.....	.....	174

The water supply for the Borough is obtained from the City of Bradford Waterworks Department.

There are two supplies of water to the Borough of Pudsey from Bradford, one to Calverley and the other to Pudsey proper. The water going to Calverley is from the low level works—Barden Aqueduct—from here it passes to the Gilstead slow sand filter, from where it is passed to the Heaton service reservoir and a branch is taken off at Shipley to supply Calverley before it joins the Heaton service reservoir ; that is to say, the water for Calverley is slow sand filtered at the Gilstead filter. The Pudsey supply proper is taken from the intermediate level water-works, viz., the Angram and Scar House Reservoirs, which are impounding reservoirs on the River Nidd. From here it is taken to Chellow Heights where it is passed through rapid gravity filters and then through slow sand filters, and then sent on to Pudsey proper. In both cases the water is chlorinated at the filtration works.

The public water supply for the area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity and the supply of the whole of the Borough is constant.

Samples were taken periodically and sent to Richardson and Jaffee, of Bradford, for a comprehensive analysis. This analysis includes the examination for lead.

Approximately 10,000 houses are supplied direct from the town's mains serving a population estimated at 29,110 and there are four other sources of supply to fourteen people. These latter sources are tabulated as follows:—

PREMISES NOT ON PUBLIC SUPPLY.

Location	Present Supply	Dome- tic	No. of occu- pants	Other	Tested	Result	Complaints of inadequate water supply during the last seven years
Black Hey	Spring	1	2	Farm 1	Yes	Doubt- ful	—
Bungalow Happy Valley	Spring	1	5	—	Yes	Doubt- ful	—
Page Wood, Cott.	Well	1	2	—	Yes	Satis- factory	—
Carr Bottom, Calverley	Spring	2	5	—	Yes	Satis- factory	—
Totals	—	5	14	1	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1947.

I have pleasure in submitting my report on the work of my Department for the year 1947. This is the eighth Annual Report which I have had the honour to prepare, and although general conditions have prevented the carrying out of outstanding improvements in the organisation of the sanitary services in the Borough, no efforts have been spared to protect and safeguard the public health of the district. I can assure you that in the field of environmental hygiene the Borough is exceedingly well served by a keen and efficient staff of technical officers, and I think my report will give ample proof that duties in this respect have received constant attention.

Housing.

So far as housing is concerned, one is perforced to continue the story told in my last Annual Report. Shortages of essential materials have caused me much concern as the completion of essential repairs to existing houses has in many cases been considerably delayed. Many complaints of defective housing conditions were investigated, and with the exercise of much tolerance, every effort was made to maintain dwellings in the Borough in a reasonable state of habitation. Where delay has occurred in effecting repairs it has been found in the majority of cases that owners have placed orders for the work to be completed in the hands of building contractors, and that the builders have found it impossible to do their job in a reasonable time owing to the shortage of materials and skilled labour. There has thus been a steady and progressive deterioration in the condition of dwelling houses, and I must confess that I have a growing sympathy for the position of owners of working class property. In my opinion the letting of a dwelling house implies an agreement (written or otherwise) whereby the landlord undertakes to maintain the house in a reasonable condition, and the tenant, by exercising due care, undertakes to prevent unnecessary and often wanton damage to the premises, and to keep such premises in a clean condition. I am very much afraid that many tenants, as well as owners, do not take their obligations seriously, and should any difficulties arise between themselves and owners, they readily call in the services of the Sanitary Inspector to get their own way.

It does seem that there is a case for rent revisions and for some amendment to the Rent and Mortgage (Interest Restrictions) Acts. Rents have remained at a low level, but maintenance costs have risen sharply from pre-war figures.

One is very conscious that there are many families in the Borough living in conditions far below present Housing Act standards, and there is little doubt that there exists a great deal of unavoidable overcrowding in the Borough. Like sanitary officers in every part of the country I have received many appeals from families requiring additional and new accommodation. One finds on investigation conditions which although irremediable are

truly pathetic: young couples, in many cases with children, are found to be living with in-laws, causing overcrowding and unhappiness. It is obvious that the only remedy for problems of this kind is the provision of new houses in sufficient numbers. Despite every possible effort this Council completed 61 houses in their building programme. This cannot be considered in any way a solution, and one cannot but hope that the position will be very much improved in the near future.

Another matter which has caused me grave concern is the condition of many houses in the Borough. As you are aware, a preliminary housing survey was conducted some three years ago with a view to assessing the housing position at that time, and with the object of giving a guide to the Council as to the post-war housing requirements. At that time it was estimated that approximately 140 houses were individually unfit and would probably require demolition under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, and that a total of 246 houses formed part of areas which required early treatment under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936. Complaints of bad housing conditions, i.e., dampness, darkness, overcrowding, general dilapidation, etc., are increasingly made to my Department, and very little can be done to effectively deal with such complaints. At the best I am able to have temporary first aid repairs executed to prolong the life of this type of dwelling.

Several applications were made by persons who were willing and ready to occupy premises which had been closed or uninhabited for several years. Such applications, desperate as the applicants may be, were not generally acceded to as one invariably finds that after occupation of such premises for a short time the tenant is able to use a very strong lever in his application for a new Council house.

Thus there is obviously need for an early restart of the demolition and slum clearance programme, and one looks forward with anticipation to the solution of this ever growing problem.

I must confess to some alarm at the condition of sites in the Borough where demolition has taken place: in certain cases they represent a wilderness of bricks and rubble constituting an eyesore which is to be deprecated. In future action under the Housing Acts I hope that the Council will insist on a proper clearance and levelling of sites. The Council might consider purchasing existing sites with a view to effectually clearing them. In a previous annual report I suggested that such sites might prove very satisfactory for temporary housing purposes.

Another matter which the Committee had to consider was that of the European Voluntary Worker; owing to shortage of labour in the textile mills of the district many such workers were brought into the area. It was obvious that the housing of such volunteers was a major problem. Some firms provided hostels with communal facilities; other managements opened up premises which had been unused for several years, and put them into a proper state of habitation.

During the year a report was issued by the Central Housing Advisory Committee in order to give guidance as to standards of fitness for habitation of domestic premises. It was pleasing to note that such report advocated the provision of means of supplying hot water, provision of a bath, and provision of artificial lighting and heating. Such recommendations in addition to the ones already contained in the Housing Act set up a new high standard considerably in advance of the present day standard of housing. It is hoped that the Ministry of Health will be able to make such recommendations effective at the earliest possible moment. It can only be expected that after the public have had the opportunity of seeing the new Council houses being erected throughout the country, that they themselves will demand an improvement in standards and conditions in their own houses. Again I have to report that in my opinion full advantage was not taken by local builders, of the scheme whereby assistance in obtaining materials was available on the production of a certificate from the local authority.

I am pleased to report that the good relations with the Housing Department continue, and that full co-operation was achieved in regard to Council houses. All intending applicants for Council houses were visited and a report made as to the general living conditions, including the possibility of vermin infestation.

General Public Health Work.

During the year further progress was made in the abolition of privy middens. At the end of the year it was estimated that there were 69 privy middens and 57 pail closets in the Borough as follows :—

		Privy Middens	Pail Closets
Pudsey .....	.....	30	30
Farsley .....	.....	13	1
Calverley .....	.....	26	26

During the year several privy middens were converted into water closets, half the cost of which was borne by the Corporation. Other privy middens were converted to pail closets where drainage was unavailable, and all pail closets in the Borough were emptied at least once weekly.

The chargehands on refuse collection work were instructed to report every defective dustbin on their round, and the Department was able to materially assist owners of premises to obtain replacements. Although some difficulty existed in the early part of the year in obtaining supplies of bins, the Department was able to supply 536 bins for refuse storage in the Borough during the year. As pointed out in previous reports, this scheme ensured that a good type of bin was available at a reasonable price, and that possibilities of injury to dustmen by handling defective bins was reduced to a minimum.

Frequent samples of the public mains water supply were obtained both for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis (including plumbo solvency); the results obtained proved that the water was of first rate quality. Samples from sources other than the public mains were regularly obtained for the same purpose.

I am pleased to report that as a result of action by the Department the Calverley Bridge Area consisting of 23 houses and buildings was connected to the public mains. The source of the supply previously used at this area was the Mudge Bank Spring in Calverley Woods, and both bacteriological examination and chemical analysis had shown that the supply was not up to standard.

A dwelling house in the Roker Lane district was also connected to the public mains supply after statutory action by the Department.

Samples of water were obtained from the public baths, and it is pleasing to note that the results showed that the purification plant and the general management were eminently satisfactory.

496 complaints were received and investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors. These were mainly concerned with insanitary housing conditions, defective roofs, choked drains, etc.

A complaint which caused the Department some concern was in connection with the pollution of the Fulneck Beck. A thorough investigation revealed that the Tyersal Beck which runs into the Fulneck stream was being polluted by trade effluent from a factory. By close co-operation with the Rivers Board Inspector the matter was eventually traced and rectified.

The sanitary accommodation at the elementary schools in the Borough was inspected, and it was noted that improvements and reconstruction were required in several instances. The accommodation at the Richardshaw Lane Schools was completely reconstructed as a result of action by the Department.

80 cases of infectious disease were investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors, and disinfection was carried out at 92 premises where there was possible infection.

The health provisions contained under Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, appeared to be generally observed by shopkeepers in the Borough.

During the year there was a nation-wide epidemic of acute poliomyelitis and several cases occurred in the Borough. In view of the inference placed on the possibility of infection from public swimming baths it should be pointed out that in no case investigated by the sanitary staff was there any evidence of infection from the public swimming baths.

The regulations instituted by the Corporation for controlling the keeping of animals and the building of huts, etc., on Corporation estates proved very satisfactory. I am of the opinion that the Corporation should make bye-laws under the Public Health Act for controlling the keeping of animals generally in the Borough; in particular I refer to the keeping of swine, as during the year the public were encouraged by the Ministry of Food to keep pigs and poultry, but the public should be made aware that in so doing they should not create a nuisance to neighbours.

One has to record that the Borough was remarkably free from vermin infestation during the year. It is rather surprising to find that only 34 rooms were disinfested in the whole Borough. In my opinion this happy state of affairs is mainly due to the fact that the Department gives free assistance in dealing with vermin infestation, and that the methods used are thorough and efficient. Thus prompt notification means early treatment and a highly satisfactory job.

Food and Drugs.

The standard of premises where food is manufactured, sold, or served in the Borough can be considered generally to be eminently satisfactory. As can be seen from the statistical report, 153 visits were made by the inspectorial staff to such premises. As a result of a good deal of experience in the inspection of premises of this kind I have formed the opinion that legislation to control cleanliness, construction, and suitability of premises is not in itself sufficient. I believe that employees working on such premises should be instructed in the principles of elementary hygiene, and that further measures should be taken with staff to prevent the possibility of food contamination from that source. It is indeed surprising how lacking in such principles some people are: the provision of a towel, soap, and hot water to such cases is just wasted.

Little slaughtering of animals for human consumption took place in the Borough, the only exception being the few pigs slaughtered under Ministry of Food licence for private consumption. A happy co-operation with the Food Executive Officer of the Borough ensures that all pig carcasses are examined by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The meat supply is obtained from Leeds and is allocated to the various retailers from the Central Meat Depot in Lowtown. Several complaints were made to me during the year in regard to the bad handling of the meat supply during transport from the depot to the retailer. I found the substance of such complaints justified, and I requested the Ministry of Food to observe the requisite conditions under the Meat Regulations, 1924. The quality of the meat supplied in the Borough could be regarded as satisfactory.

I would like to again state that in my opinion the provision of a public abattoir in the Borough is a prime post-war necessity. I cannot visualise that the many private slaughterhouses formerly in use in the Borough will ever be brought back into use, and unless some active steps are taken to adequately deal with the question, I am afraid that the meat distributed in the area will be obtained from nearby city abattoirs. There is little doubt that a small abattoir built on modern lines whereby each butcher has his own slaughtering pen, is a progressive and essential step, and has the advantage that all meat intended for human consumption in the Borough could be properly examined at such an abattoir.

On the register of bakehouses there are 39 premises, and I am pleased to report that all are maintained in a very satisfactory

condition ; indeed I would say that a very high standard exists in the district in regard to the hygienic aspect of such premises.

The manufacture and sale of ice cream was a subject which particularly affected the work of the Sanitary Inspectors ; every effort was made to ensure that the ice cream produced in the district reached the consumer in a highly satisfactory condition, and I must record the willingness of manufacturers to carry out all requirements of the Council. It is regrettable that ice cream produced under perfectly hygienic conditions, and being thus a first class product, is allowed to be sold from open carts and stalls. I would recommend the proper government department to consider the amendment of the Ice Cream Regulations so as to prohibit the sale of ice cream in streets from open stalls and carts unless such ice cream is pre-packed in suitable containers.

Samples of ice cream were taken during the summer months, and generally such samples were bacteriologically satisfactory, but the lack of a recognised bacteriological standard prevents one giving definite views on this matter. The poor nutritive quality of the ice cream sold in the district could be attributed to the shortage of proper ingredients, and in this respect the provision of a chemical standard is much overdue. The Ice Cream Regulations allow the manufacture of ice cream from a cold mix, and I doubt the wisdom of such procedure. The possibilities of contamination in using such a method are many, and I would advocate that the manufacture of ice cream should only take place in premises where effective pasteurisation can be carried out.

The value of milk as an important food cannot be denied, but it must also be realised that milk is an ideal media for bacterial growth, and as such is very prone to infection. An important function of the sanitary staff is to ensure that every conceivable step is taken to prevent bacterial infection of milk from milking to the time when milk is handed over to the consumer.

158 samples of milk were taken from retailers in the district, and 225 visits were made in respect of cowsheds and dairies.

I believe that cowkeepers in the district are co-operating most successfully with this authority, and they have proved ever ready to accept advice on technical problems associated with their trade.

The standard of milk production is undoubtedly rising, and it is pleasing to note that 9 cowkeepers in the Borough are licensed with the registering authority for the production of accredited milk, and 3 for tuberculin tested milk.

One objectionable method of raw milk distribution, which is becoming increasingly prevalent, is that of using the hand can. In many cases this is undoubtedly due to shortage of bottles, but it is a method of milk distribution which is very unsatisfactory and should be prevented at the earliest possible opportunity.

Another sign of progress is that 11 retailers were registered with this authority for the retailing of tuberculin tested milk. The public are obviously realising the value of milk produced under good conditions.

Although little constructional work has gone on in cowsheds, due to difficulty in obtaining materials, I feel that much useful work has been done by the Sanitary Inspectors in their desire to ensure the provision of a clean, wholesome; and disease free milk in the Borough.

Much success has been obtained in the prevention of fly infestation by the use of modern methods and insecticides.

Premises in the Borough were registered for pasteurisation of milk, and a high standard is now being reached by the firm in question. It is hoped that if the Ministry of Food insists on the heat treatment of all raw milk, that milk produced in the district will be diverted for pasteurisation treatment at this plant. Obvious advantages would follow such a measure, as all milk produced in the district could be readily and regularly examined and tested on being delivered for processing.

The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, by which all powers of inspection of premises where milk is produced are to be transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, was delayed for a further period. It is to be regretted that powers of this description should be transferred to the Central Government, as I feel that the intimate contact established between the local Sanitary Inspector and the milk producer is an invaluable aid in securing clean milk production.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The position in the Borough could not be regarded as satisfactory. It is to be deplored that after years of effort by local authorities and their staffs, together with the good work done by the National Societies, the smoke problem exists and is, in fact, increasing in magnitude.

Factory managements to-day are in a dilemma. In their desire to keep up production and to maintain a full labour force, measures are taken which have the effect of causing serious smoke nuisances. The use of outcrop coal and other inferior fuel for boiler furnaces is undoubtedly responsible for the present position, and until normal and satisfactory supplies of coal are available little action can conscientiously be taken by local authorities. One particular instance which was dealt with by the Department showed to what lengths managements have to go in order to maintain essential production; in this case the firm concerned was burning waste rubber, which apart from being costly and causing damage to furnace bars and flues, was the cause of considerable nuisance in the district surrounding the factory.

It must be admitted that the main source of pollution in the district is caused by factory chimneys, but on the other hand a considerable amount of pollution takes place from domestic sources. The unconsumed smoke from domestic chimneys contains a high proportion of hydrocarbons, sulphur, and tarry matters which have a detrimental effect on the health of human beings and on the life of building materials. Public opinion still favours the open coal

fire, and until such prejudice is broken down the smoke problem will remain unsolved. It does seem strange that the public demand pure food, pure and wholesome water, and good housing conditions, and at the same time they allow themselves to be affected by their own coal burning efforts. The incidence of respiratory diseases, including catarrhal colds, in industrial areas is proof indeed of this statement.

Smoke observation tests taken at varying times show that on a cold winter day pollution occurs over practically the whole of the Borough, whereas on a summer day, particularly when factories are not functioning, the problem is negligible.

The Ministry of Health has had a golden opportunity to further the cause of smoke abatement during recent years by insisting on the provision of smoke reducing or coke burning grates in all new Council houses, but the opportunity seems to have been let go. Several gas ignited smoke reducing grates installed in the new houses on the Farfield Estate proved very satisfactory. Apart from any other factor national economy demands that full use should be made of all coal, and this together with the public health aspect of the problem makes the burning of raw fuel almost a crime in these days.

Councillor Mrs. Dell and myself were appointed as your delegates on the West Riding Smoke Abatement Committee, and on the Yorkshire Divisional Council of the National Smoke Abatement Society.

Inspection of Factories.

During the year close attention was given to the inspection of factories in the Borough. The position could be regarded as very satisfactory. Most managements were progressive and gave facilities and standards far above those required under the Factory Acts. To-day's worker demands improved conditions and it is pleasing to note the many firms who provided canteen facilities, adequate washing facilities, and other amenities. Some firms provided hostel and other accommodation for the European Voluntary Workers.

Much useful work was done by the Sanitary Inspectors in securing adequate and satisfactory sanitary accommodation, washing facilities. Several inspections of factories as to sufficiency of means of escape in case of fire were carried out. In all 326 visits were made for these purposes.

I believe that certain firms did not fulfil their obligation under the Factory Act, by failing to report that they were employing outworkers. It is essential that such information should be forwarded to the local authority so that a full inspection can be made of the premises where such outwork is carried on.

Duties under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

Once again I have to report a highly satisfactory position in regard to the incidence of rat and mouse infestation in the Borough. It appears that the construction of the sewers in the Borough, with small bore and steep gradient, is a potent factor in reducing infestation to a minimum.

The public made full use of the free disinfection service offered by the Council, and as a result prompt notification of minor infestations was made with the resultant early and satisfactory treatment.

Many visits were made by your officers to premises prone to infestation, and a careful vigil was maintained in regard to the whole problem.

A total of 356 visits was made in regard to rat infestation, and 13 concerning mouse infestation. In 45 cases the Department carried out disinfection measures, and in 3 instances rat-proofing was carried out at the request of the inspector concerned.

During the year the central duties under this Act were transferred from the Ministry of Food to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Recommendations were made to the Council to carry out systematic block treatment and treatment of sewers. The Council, in my opinion quite rightly, decided that further measures to deal with the problem were unnecessary in the Borough, and as a result declined to participate in any such schemes. I am of the opinion that the time is due when the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries should make a block grant to local authorities in respect of treatment work under this Act, and that such grant should be made unconditionally. I feel that the official operating the Act in his own district has a full grasp of the situation, and the action to be taken should be determined by him, and not by a direction issued generally throughout the country.

Public Conveniences.

During the year much damage was done to the public conveniences under the control of the Department. The Market Place block suffered considerably—doors being broken down, locks and other fittings being removed. This caused the Corporation much unnecessary worry and expense.

All conveniences were cleaned out twice weekly by the staff of the Department.

I regret that no action was taken by the Corporation to provide additional facilities in the Borough. In my opinion the need is urgent throughout the Borough, and should be tackled with the least possible delay.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Despite difficulties the refuse collection and disposal service could be regarded as extremely satisfactory throughout the year.

One additional vehicle was acquired during the year—an ex-army Karrier Cob Refuse Collector. The Department was thus in the fortunate position of having a spare vehicle, and the delays possible by breakdown were minimised considerably. Owing to the age of some of the vehicles in the fleet a heavy expenditure on repairs was incurred. A new Karrier Bantam 7 cu. yds. Collector was ordered during the year, but delivery was delayed.

As previously stated, the existing garage and salvage depot at Greenside are most unsuitable for further development. In addition it was necessary to garage two vehicles at West Royd and one in Carlisle Road, and in my opinion the centralization of transport is essential for the efficient management of the undertaking. A long term policy is necessary in the Department, and I am pleased that the Council took steps to acquire land for a new central depot and works, and for additional tipping facilities.

The tips in use during the year were at Long Mile Quarry, Woodhall Hills, Rodley, and Tyersal. The major portion of house refuse was disposed of at Long Mile Quarry where tipping facilities exist for many years to come. Every effort was made to secure controlled tipping and freedom from eyesore and nuisance.

Difficulties were encountered during the holiday period due to the fact that the workmen were entitled by a Joint Industrial Council award to 14 days annual holiday. For this purpose the Department was partially closed down over a period of three weeks in August ; this meant some delay in refuse collection, and due to the abnormally hot weather at that time, several complaints were made as to the delay in refuse collection.

The heavy snow at the beginning of the year also considerably handicapped the Department, and refuse collection had necessarily to cease for over three weeks during that period. Fortunately, however, additional labour was available when the weather was suitable for refuse collection, and the position quickly returned to normal.

The absence of a destructor caused difficulties to the Department in the disposal of animal carcasses, condemned and unwholesome food, and other putrescible matter.

Salvage Collection.

Despite much apathy on the part of the public the collection of salvage by the Department continued. The salvage steward scheme which formerly incorporated over 400 salvage stewards in the Borough almost petered out during the year. No special efforts were made to arouse local enthusiasm as it was felt that any such efforts could only meet with partial success. It is indeed a great pity that this apathy exists, as without doubt valuable material in the form of waste paper, bottles, jars, rags, kitchen waste, etc., are mixed with refuse in the dustbin and are impossible to recover. The district is not favoured with a salvage plant whereby such materials could be recovered from a picking belt, and pre-separation

by the housewife is an essential operation if the full value of salvage is to be recovered.

Despite this sombre note, salvage to the value of £1,581 and weighing 381 tons was collected and returned to trade. This increases the grand total of salvage obtained since the scheme was inaugurated in 1940 to 3,091 tons, value £11,377.

The collection of kitchen waste continued in the Borough under direction from the Board of Trade. 221 tons were collected and delivered to the Leeds Cleansing Department for processing.

During the hot weather of July and August many complaints were made as to the presence of kitchen waste receptacles in the streets. I must confess that they are an eyesore, but I am certain that the need is greater than ever. Kitchen waste, after processing, provides a valuable food for pigs and poultry, and the processed food was in very great demand by farmers and pig keepers. This point was amply proved by the fact that 113 tons of concentrated waste were obtained from the Leeds Corporation plant and sold to local people. For the purpose of collection the Corporation had approximately 460 communal bins in the streets; these were regularly emptied and cleansed. The aforementioned complaints as to nuisances arising from such bins were, in the main, unjustified. I must report the misuse of these receptacles by the general public as quantities of glass, waste paper, and contraries were regularly found in the bins. In many cases dogs and cats were attracted to the bins by the careless usage by the public—leaving a spillage around the base of the bin.

In my opinion collection of salvage and kitchen waste must go on, and indeed must be intensified; it must play its part in national economy and the ultimate recovery of the nation.

General.

During the year further changes of staff occurred. Miss A. Webster resigned her appointment in June, and the vacant post was duly filled by Miss M. Thompson on 4th August.

Mr. L. Eastwood resigned his appointment in September consequent on being appointed Chief Sanitary Inspector to the County Borough of Rotherham.

Mr. J. V. Webster, of Bradford, was appointed to fill the vacancy, and he took up his appointment on 17th November.

I am more than indebted to my staff for their loyalty, and for the great interest they have taken in the cause of public health.

In conclusion I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and members of the Committee for the considerable help they have given me during the year, for the interest they have shown in my Department, and I should be failing if I did not also thank the heads of departments of the Corporation for their un-failing co-operation and assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. FOSTER,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS.

Public Health Act.					Primary Visits	Revisits
Houses inspected .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298	134
Houses needing repair .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	249
Nuisances .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	657	922
Drain tests .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	65
Alterations to drains, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	138
Offensive accumulations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	2
Tips .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	670	—
Refuse collection .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351	46
Refuse accommodation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287	265
Verminous premises .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	6
Disinfestation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1
Smoke observation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	—
Offensive trades .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	—
Water samples—Bact. exam. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	—
Chem. exam. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	—
Infectious disease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	17
Disinfection .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	—
Tents, vans, sheds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Stables, piggeries, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	—
Sanitary accommodation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	53
Food poisoning investigated .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	—
Faeces samples obtained .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	—
Water supply .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	2
Licensed premises.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	26
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	327	8
Housing Act.						
Consolidated regulations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	—
Overcrowding .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	—
Measured for permitted No. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	—
Applications for C. house .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	7
Sec. 9 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Sec. 11 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2
Sec. 25 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	—
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	—
Food and Drugs Act.						
Samples taken—Milk chem. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	—
Milk bact. Pasteurised .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	—
Accredited .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	—
T.T. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	—
Raw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	—
Ice Cream .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	—
Samples obtained for exam. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Food preparing premises.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	5
Dairies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	1
Cowsheds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	1
Meat and Food inspection .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	—
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255	—

Factories Act.					Primary Visits	Revisits
Factories with power	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	49
Factories without power	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	13
Shops Acts.						
Hours of closing	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	—
Forms	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	—
Health (Sec. 10, 1934)	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Petroleum Act.						
Petroleum stores	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	—
Carbide stores	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	—
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.						
Rat infestation	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	160
Mouse infestation	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7
Disease of Animals Act.						
Swine fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	—
Miscellaneous.						
Interviews	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,071	—
Meetings, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	—
Certs. of essentiality	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	—
Outworkers	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	—
Complaints received	.....	.....	.....	.....	496	—
Totals					6,354	2,191

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

(a) Dwellinghouses.

Floors repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Windows repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Doors repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Wallplaster repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Ceiling plaster	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Rooms cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Fireplaces repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Washboilers repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rooms disinfected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
Rooms sprayed (vermin)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Premises disinfested (rats)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Drains tested	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
Drains cleared	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
Drains repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Drains provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Waste pipes cleared	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Waste pipes repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
W.C.s repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
W.C.s cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Inspection chamber provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Inspection chamber repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Vent shafts repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

R.W.P.s repaired	14
Eavesgutters repaired	24
Roofs repaired	39
Chimneys repaired	12
Walls pointed	3
Yards paved	2
Yards drained	—
Sinks provided	16
Water supply improved	19
Water supply repaired	6
Dustbins provided	536
W.C.s provided	10
Ashpits abolished	25
Privies converted	2
Waste water closets converted	3
Offensive accumulations removed	2
(b) Licensed Premises.	
W.C. provided	—
Urinals provided	2
Ventilation provided	—
Intervening space.....	1
Conveniences marked	2
Conveniences cleansed	8
Conveniences screened	1
(c) Factories.	
W.C.s provided	18
Urinals provided	3
Ventilation provided	21
Intervening space	13
Conveniences marked	46
Conveniences repaired	6
Conveniences cleansed	2
Conveniences screened	18
Fire Escapes provided	10
Fire Escapes marked	—
(d) Shops.	
Conveniences repaired	4
Conveniences provided	2
Forms provided	1
Heating provided	4
Seats provided	—
Washing facilities	2
(e) Cowsheds and Dairies.	
Cleansed	35
Improved	2
(f) Bakehouses.	
Cleansed	8
(g) Fried Fish Shops.	
Cleansed	2

NOTICES.

	Served		Complied with	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
House repair	98	34	58	24
Public Health Act	487	79	363	74
Factories	21	—	23	—
Shops	8	—	4	—
Rats and Mice	3	—	1	—
Food and Drugs	10	—	2	1
Housing	6	3	—	3
Milk and Dairies	10	—	8	7
Default action	—	—	—	11
Totals	<u>643</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>120</u>

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED.

Meat	171 tins	772½ lbs.
Fish	81 tins	112 lbs.
Vegetables	251 tins	90 lbs.
Preserves	32 tins	26 lbs.
Eggs	4,599	
Soup	164 tins	
Milk	276 tins	
Fruit	37 tins	
Sheeps heads	47	
M & V Ration	14 tins	
Bacon	1 tin	
Flour	—	8 lbs.
Dried Fruit	—	25 lbs.
Dates	—	116 lbs.
Jam	48 jars	48 lbs.
Sugar	—	14 lbs.
Sweets	—	4½ lbs.
Biscuits	—	1 lb.

Refuse Collection and Disposal Service.

The staff of the section has varied in numbers, but normally it is made up of 1 general foreman, 4 chargehands, 6 drivers, 11 dustmen and salvage workers, and 2 tip men.

The fleet of vehicles comprises 4 Karrier Bantam collectors (7 cu. yds. capacity), 1 Karrier Cob (6 cu. yds. capacity), 1 Fordson collector (8 cu. yds.), 1 Austin 3-tonner, and 1 Ford (10 cwt. light van).

During the year 342,243 dustbins, 558 ashpits, and 2,325 privies or pail closets were emptied, at a total cost of approximately £7,400.

The following data shows the estimated apportionment of the cost :—

	£	s.	d.
Estimated cost of refuse disposal per premises		1	11
Estimated cost of refuse disposal per 1,000 population	32	13	2
Estimated cost of refuse collection per premises		14	0
Estimated cost of refuse collection per 1,000 population	232	0	0
Estimated cost of refuse collection and disposal per premises		15	11
Estimated cost of refuse collection and disposal per 1,000 population	264	13	4

All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping. The tips at Rodley, Tyersal, and Long Mile Quarry, Woodhall Hills, continued in use. This latter site offers tipping facilities for many years, and is very convenient for the disposal of refuse from the Calverley and Farsley areas.

Salvage Scheme.

The total amount of salvage collected in the year realised the sum of £1,581, an increase of £89 over the income of 1946.

Little care is taken by the majority of householders in separating salvage from refuse, and consequently loads of refuse arrive at the tips containing a high proportion of valuable waste. It is to be regretted that the spirit which imbued us in wartime is not now present so far as salvage is concerned.

Many salvage stewards ceased to operate during the year, and the number of active stewards at the end of the year was approximately 50. It was possible to maintain a weekly collection from these householders, mainly due to the use of the light van.

Since salvage work commenced in the Borough in July 1940 the total amount collected is 3,091 tons, valued at £11,377.

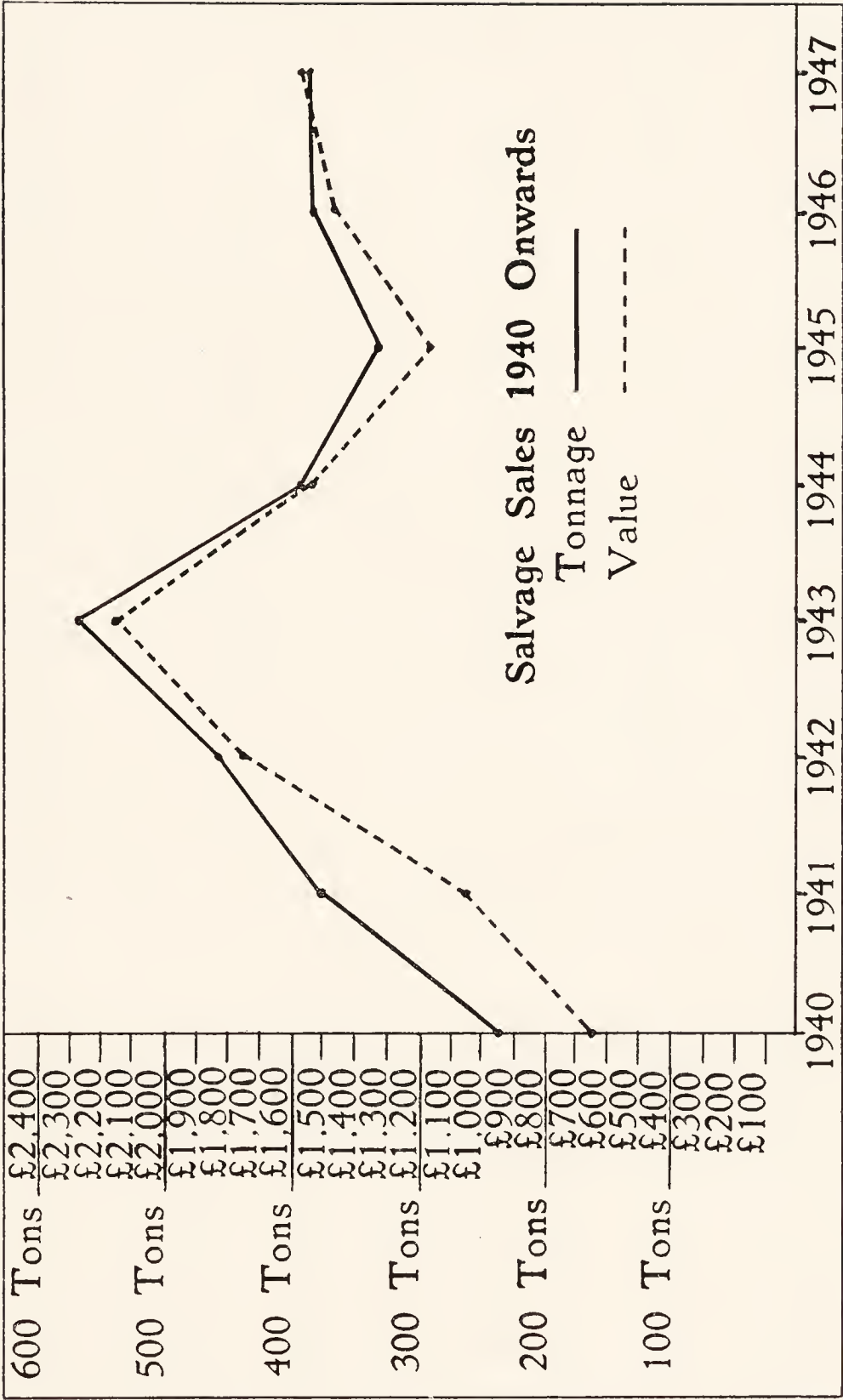
Raw kitchen waste was collected from 460 communal bins and delivered to Leeds for concentration. Concentrated waste was brought back for sale to local farmers and pig-keepers. Details are as follows :—

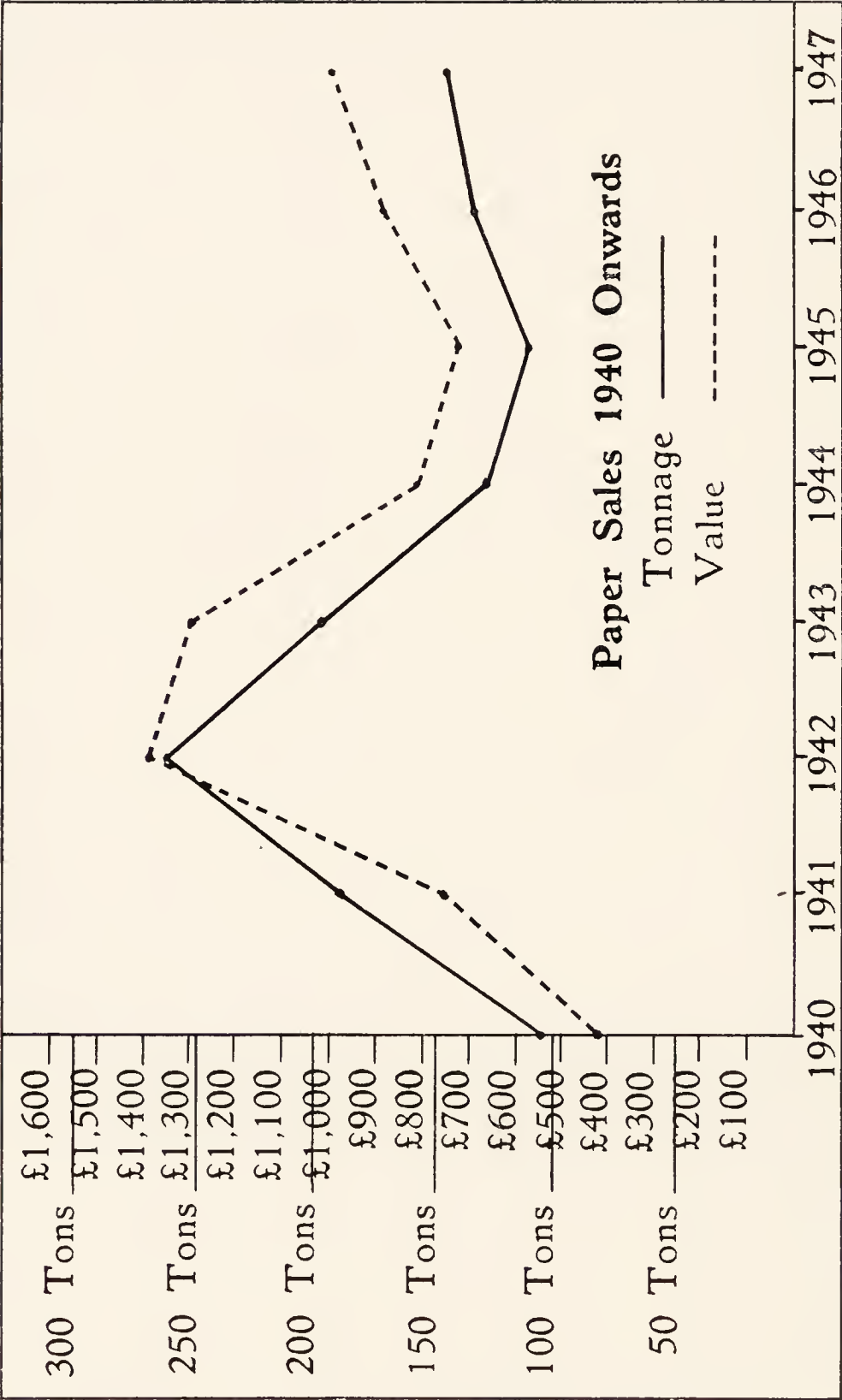
Kitchen Waste to Leeds				£	s.	d.
220 tons 19 cwts. ....	.....	.....	Value	331	9	9
Sale of Concentrate						
113 tons 9 cwts. 1 qr. ....	.....	.....	Value	542	14	7
Board of Trade Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	110	0	0
				£984	4	4
				£	s.	d.
Wages .....	.....	.....	.....	452	15	8
Supply of Concentrate .....	.....	.....	.....	441	11	0
				£894	6	8

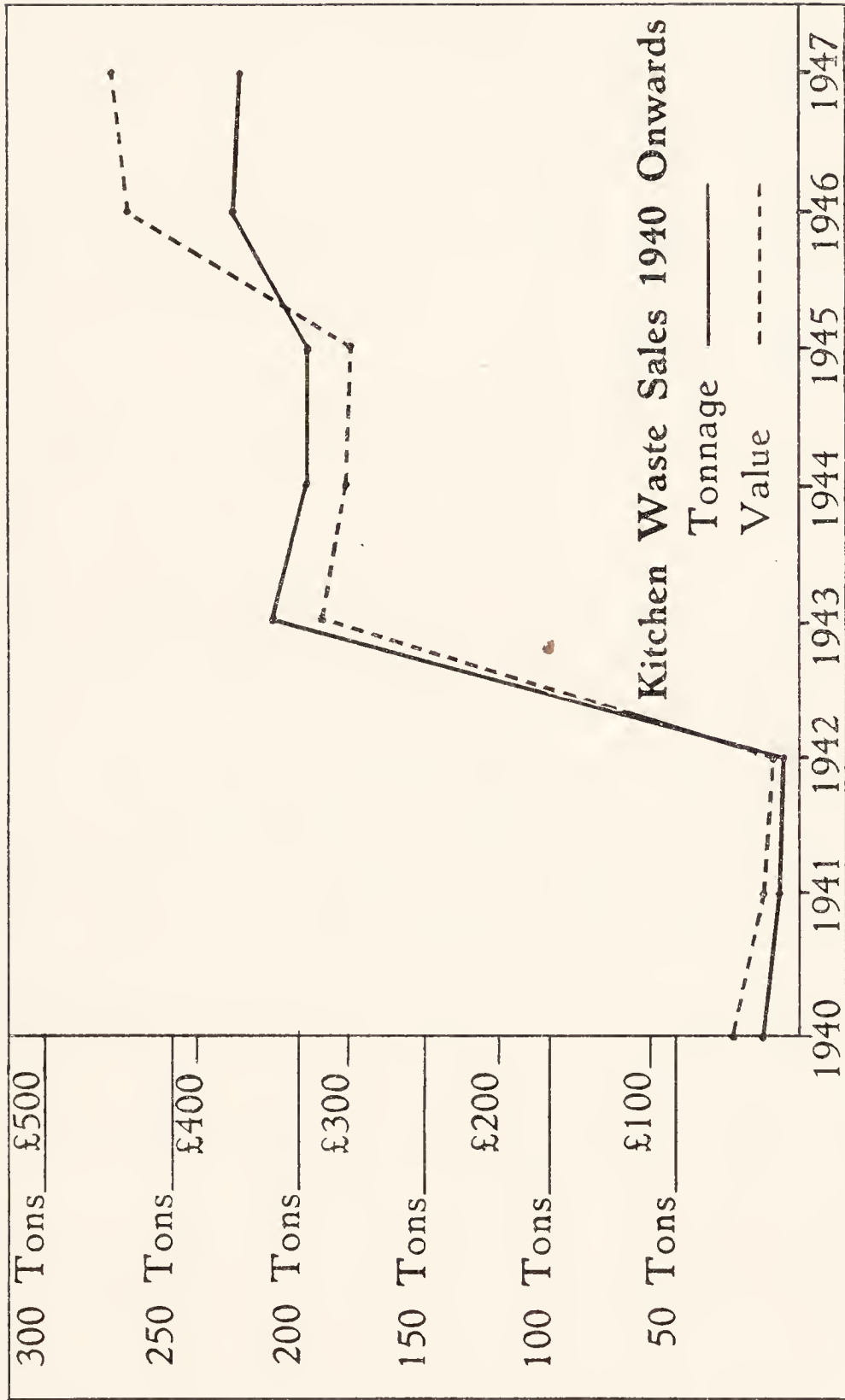
SUMMARY ANNUAL SALVAGE RETURNS, 1940—1947.

	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		TOTALS	
	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £
Paper	104	414	189	757	268	1382	197	1282	132	807	109	720	139	881	149	995	1287	7238
Rags	4	21	6	40	5	64	15	334	11	278	7	136	5	114	3	74	56	1061
Metal	92	135	154	197	153	235	111	138	46	89	2	5	2	4	1	6	561	809
Glass	19	21	20	28	7	34	12	59	5	33	3	18	7	50	6	61	79	304
Bones	1	4	3	11	3	13	5	24	5	22	2	12	2	11	1	3	22	100
Kitchen Waste	14	34	6	11	3	6	209	313	198	299	198	297	224	432	221	442	1073	1834
Rubber	1	3	—	—	8	18	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	31
TOTAL	235	632	378	1044	447	1752	553	2160	397	1528	321	1188	379	1492	381	1581	3091	11377

Total Salvage Yield, 1940—1947 Inclusive : 3,091 Tons, Value £11,377.







Sanitary Accommodation.

The number of water closets in the Borough is approximately 8,755, including waste water closets.

In areas without satisfactory means of drainage the Department empties and cleanses 126 pail closets or privies.

Factories Act, 1937.

The factories on the register are as follows :—

Factories (Mechanical)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168
Factories (Non-mechanical)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36

Visits have been made by the technical staff to inspect premises for the provisions as to health and for sufficiency of means of escape in case of fire as follows :—

Factories (Mechanical)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
Factories (Non-mechanical)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44

Special attention was given to conditions in bakehouses.

Housing.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 470
 - (b) Number of inspections made for that purpose 867
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regs. 5
 - (b) Number of inspections made for that purpose 14
 - (3) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action.
 - (a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 12
 - (b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 245
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 378
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

 - (1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 113
 - (2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.
 - (a) By owners 98
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 11

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV Overcrowding.			
(1)	(a)	No. of dwelling-houses overcrowded at end of year	82
	(b)	No. of families dwelling therein	103
	(c)	No. of persons dwelling therein (approx.)	522
(2)	(a)	No. of new cases of overcrowding during year	9
	(b)	No. of cases of overcrowding relieved	4
	(c)	No. of persons concerned in such cases (approx.)	68
5. General Housing Conditions.			
	(a)	Total number of houses in the district	9910
	(b)	No. of working-class houses included above	7701
	(c)	No. of Council houses in above	1155

There is much overcrowding in the Borough, much probably unknown to the Department, and a new housing survey is required at the earliest possible moment.

You will note that 30 houses were visited by Sanitary Inspectors in connection with vermin infestation, and that 17 houses were disinfested by the Department.

During the year 657 nuisances were dealt with, as compared to 640 in 1946. Visits made by the inspectorial staff cover a wide field, as shown in the statistics.

Amongst the visits were :—

133 visits to inspect drainage work ; 145 visits to test drains. Tests include the hydraulic, colour, and chemical tests.

351 visits were made to supervise the refuse collection service.

97 visits to investigate infectious diseases were made, and 92 premises were disinfected in connected therewith. Disinfection is carried out by formalin or sulphur dioxide.

I would again draw the attention of the Council to the need for a steam disinfecter.

57 visits were made to applicants for Council houses who pleaded overcrowding or living in insanitary conditions.

131 visits were made in response to applications for “Certificates of Essentiality” in respect of raw materials.

Frequent sampling of water supplies was undertaken, particularly from premises not connected to the public mains supply, and were submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination, as follows :—

Bacteriological Examination :					
		Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Doubtful
Public mains	.....	17	13	2	2
Other sources	.....	38	20	18	—
Chemical Analysis :					
		Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Doubtful
Public mains	.....	12	12	—	—
Other sources	.....	4	4	—	—

Successive samples of water from two different spring supplies proved unsatisfactory. Action taken by the Department resulted in a mains supply of water being provided to nineteen houses, three factories, and one farm.

25 houses were provided with an improved supply of water as a result of action taken by the Sanitary Inspectors.

25 ashpits were abolished during the year, and it is estimated that there are still 17 ashpits in the Borough requiring abolition.

Inspection of Food and Supervision of Food Premises.

(a) Milk Supply.

(1) Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

By far the major portion of the milk supply to the Borough is produced locally, and is delivered to consumers in a raw state. It is generally of good quality.

Some improvements in cowsheds and dairies have been effected during the year, and I am pleased to refer to the greater interest taken by milk producers towards clean milk production.

The advice of your officers seems to be well appreciated.

No. of cowkeepers registered in the Borough	36
No. of wholesale traders registered	11
No. of retail milk purveyors registered	74
No. of cowshed inspections during the year	68
No. of dairy inspections during the year	85

147 samples of raw milk were taken for examination by the methylene blue test, with the following results :—

Satisfactory	101	Unsatisfactory	46
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Immediate investigations were made to discover the cause of unsatisfactory samples, and every attempt was made to locate and remedy the cause.

(2) Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 to 1942.

The West Riding County Council have issued the following licences to producers in the Borough :—

No. of licences to produce "Tuberculin tested"	
milk	3
No. of licences to produce "Accredited" milk	9

Licences to dealers in designated milks were issued by the Borough Council as follows :—

No. of licences to deal in "Tuberculin tested"	
Milk	9
No. of licences to deal in "Accredited" milk.....	0
No. of supplementary licences to deal in T.T.	
milk	2
No. of supplementary licences to deal in	
Pasteurised milk	1
Pasteuriser's licence.....	1

26 samples of designated milk were taken in the Borough for bacteriological examination as follows :—

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	19	0
Tuberculin tested	1	4
Accredited	2	0

(3) Chemical Analysis.

A total of 129 samples of milk was obtained in the Borough, of which 62 were obtained by the Sanitary Inspectors for this purpose.

The County Analyst certified that 123 were genuine, and 6 were classified as adulterated. In one case proceedings against the vendor were taken in the local police court, and a fine of £3 plus costs was imposed by the bench. In the other five cases cautions were issued by the County Council to the vendors.

(b) Meat and other Foods.

During the year 191 visits were made to examine foods suspected of being unfit for human consumption, and as can be seen from the statistics a large amount of food was certified as unfit and surrendered to the Department for destruction.

The County sampling officers obtained 23 samples of food and drugs in the Borough, and the chemical analysis of these samples revealed all to be genuine.

96 premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and 94 visits were made during the year.

The only slaughtering which took place was of pigs for private consumption.

The continuance of the co-operation with the food Executive Officer enabled an inspection of every carcase to be made. The owners of the carcasses appeared to appreciate the advice given by the Sanitary Inspectors.

14 samples of ice cream were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination; of these 5 were classed as Grade 2 by the methylene blue test, and 7 as Grade 3. Two additional samples examined for the presence of pathogenic organisms were reported to be satisfactory.

Miscellaneous Duties.

(a) Petroleum (Consolidated) Act, 1928.

Licences were granted in respect of premises under this Act as follows :—

Licence to store petroleum spirit	46
Licence to store carbide of calcium	2

17 visits were made to such premises.

(b) Diseases of Animals Acts.

The Department co-operates with the West Riding County Police in this matter.

Two inspections were made for this purpose.

(c) Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

253 visits were made by Sanitary Inspectors in respect of complaints of rat and mouse infestation.

Advice as to eradication and proofing of premises was given in each case, and in 21 instances disinfestation measures were carried out by the Department.

I am satisfied that the incidence of infestation in the Borough remains at a comparatively low level.

(d) Shops Act.

The health provisions of the Shops Acts contained in Sec. 10 of the Act were the subject of careful attention, and additional heating, lighting, and W.C. accommodation was installed in certain cases as a result of action by the Department.

It was possible to devote more attention to this section of work. Visits were made to inspect the health and comfort arrangements for the assistants, and to shops to inspect statutory forms.

H. FOSTER, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

